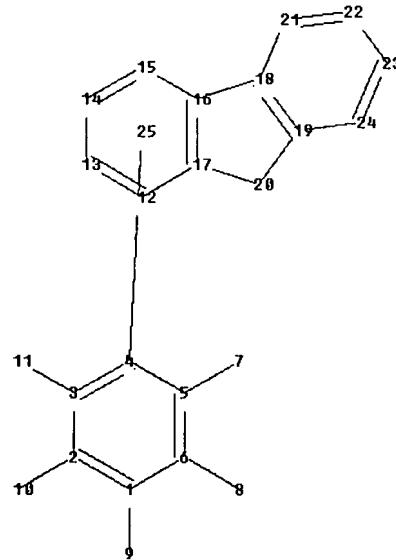
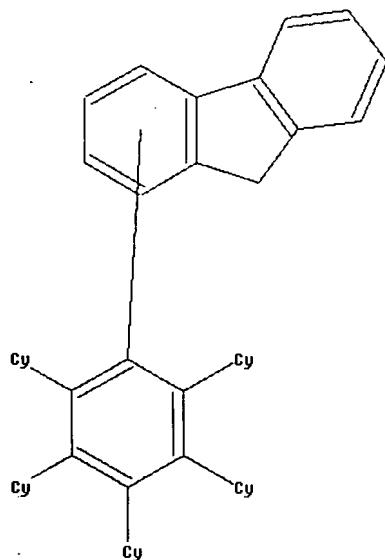


10/522, 947

=> file reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:08:23 ON 08 JUN 2007



chain nodes :

7 8 9 10 11

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

24

chain bonds :

1-9 2-10 3-11 5-7 6-8

ring bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 12-13 12-17 13-14 14-15 15-16
16-17 16-18 17-20

18-19 18-21 19-20 19-24 21-22 22-23 23-24

exact/norm bonds :

1-9 2-10 3-11 5-7 6-8 16-18 17-20 19-20

normalized bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 12-13 12-17 13-14 14-15 15-16
16-17 18-19 18-21
19-24 21-22 22-23 23-24

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom

9:Atom 10:Atom

11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom

18:Atom 19:Atom 20:Atom 21:Atom

22:Atom 23:Atom 24:Atom 25:Atom

=> s 11 sss ful

L3 14 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:15:11 ON 08 JUN 2007

=> s 13

L4 8 L3

=> dis 14 1-8 bib ab hit

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2005:569883 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070608>>

DN 143:86406

TI Organic electroluminescent device

IN Yamada, Naoki; Saito, Akito; Suzuki, Koichi; Senoo, Akihiro; Tanabe,

Hiroshi; Hiraoka, Mitsuho; Negishi, Chika

PA Canon Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokyo Koho, 58 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
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DATE

PI JP 2005174735	A	20050630	JP 2003-413069
20031211			

PRAI JP 2003-413069 20031211

OS MARPAT 143:86406

AB Disclosed is an organic electroluminescent device comprising an electroluminescent layer containing a compound represented by

Ar1(C.tplbond.C)ⁿAr2 [Ar1 and Ar2 = aryl, heterocyclic, condensed

polycyclic aromatic, etc.; n = 1-5 integer].

IT 349666-25-7 349666-26-8 349666-27-9 441352-90-5

475461-36-0

569343-08-4 608130-98-9 668994-19-2 668994-20-5
669773-52-8

669773-63-1 855519-27-6 855519-28-7 855519-29-8
855519-30-1

855519-31-2 855519-32-3

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(host material; organic electroluminescent device)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:563918 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070608>>
DN 143:86390
TI Organic electroluminescent device
IN Yamada, Naoki; Saito, Akito; Suzuki, Koichi; Senoo, Akihiro;
Tanabe,
Hiroshi; Hiracka, Mitsuho; Negishi, Chika

PA Canon Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 53 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

DATE	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	PI JP 2005174736 20031211	A	20050630	JP 2003-413070
	PRAI JP 2003-413070		20031211	
	OS MARPAT 143:86390			
	AB Disclosed is an organic electroluminescent device comprising an electroluminescent layer containing bisacetylene represented by YC.tplbond.CXC.tplbond.CZ [Y and Z = aryl, heterocyclic, condensed polycyclic, etc.; X = arylene, alkylene, cycloalkylene, etc.].			
	IT 349666-25-7 475461-36-0	349666-26-8	441352-90-5	475461-15-5
	475461-37-1 668994-20-5	549528-98-5 669773-52-8	608130-98-9 768398-72-7	668994-19-2 855519-27-6
	855519-31-2	855520-00-2	855520-01-3	
	RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses) (host material; organic electroluminescent device)			

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:281574 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070608>>
DN 142:363393
TI Aromatic compound derived from cyclopentadienone,
preparation method
thereof and electroluminescence (EL) element using the same
IN Cho, Hyun-Nam; Jung, Sung Hyun; Park, Seok-Jin; Lee, Seung-
Eun
PA Korea Institute of Science and Technology, S. Korea
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 23 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
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DATE

PI US 2005067955 20040910	A1	20050331	US 2004-937906
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KR 2005031034 20030927	A	20050401	KR 2003-67197
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JP 2005104981 20040927	A	20050421	JP 2004-279354
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PRAI KR 2003-67197 A 20030927

OS MARPAT 142:363393

AB There are disclosed an aromatic compound represented by the following formula

(I) (wherein m = an integer of 0-5; X = S, C R1R2,
CR1:CR1R2, C:NR1 or

C:NNR1R2; R1, R2, R3, R1', R2' and R3' may be the same with
or different

from each other, and are independently selected from the
group consisting

of H, C1-22 aliphatic alkyl group, C1-22 alicyclic alkyl,
and alkoxy group,

and C6-18 aryl and aryloxy; Ar = an aromatic or heteroarom.
group selected

from the group consisting of phenylene, naphthalene,
anthracene, fluorene,

thiophene, pyrrole, pyridine, aryloxadiazole, triazole,
carbazole,

arylamine, arylsilane and derivs. thereof) which is derived
from

cyclopentadienone and can be used as a core material for an
organic

electroluminescence element or other optical devices, and
preparation method

thereof, and an EL element comprising the compound I in a
light-emitting

layer. Thus, 2.0 g (5.25 mmol) tetraphenylcyclopentadienone
and 0.27 g

(2.5 mmol) 1,4-diethynyl-2,5-dimethoxybenzene were put into
a 100 mL

two-neck round bottom flask equipped with a stirrer, a
thermometer and a

reflux condenser under an argon atmospheric, and 50 mL
xylene was added thereto.

The temperature of the reaction mixture was gradually raised
to 180°C.,

stirred at 180° for 24 h, cooled down to room temperature,
and then

gradually dropped into ethanol, to obtain white solid which
was filtered,

dried, recrystd. from a mixture of chloroform/ethanol, filtered, and then dried sufficiently in a vacuum oven at 40° to give 0.84 g (37% yield) terphenyl compound (II) (m.p. 340-342°).
IT 849176-74-5P, 1,4-Bis(2,3,4,5-tetraphenylphenyl)-2,5-dimethoxybenzene
849176-75-6P 849176-76-7P 849176-77-8P 849176-78-9P
849176-79-0P 849176-80-3P 849176-82-5P, 3,6-Bis(2,3,4,5-tetraphenylphenyl)-9-ethylcarbazole 849176-83-6P 849176-87-0P,
1,4-Dimethoxy-2,5-bis(2,4,5-triphenylthiophen-3-yl)benzene
849176-88-1P
849176-89-2P 849223-42-3P 849223-43-4P
RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation);
USES (Uses)
(preparation of aromatic compds. derived from cyclopentadienone, preparation method thereof, and organic electroluminescence element using them)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:263428 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070608>>
DN 142:481816
TI Star-Shaped and Linear Nanosized Molecules Functionalized with
Hexa-peri-hexabenzocoronene: Synthesis and Optical Properties
AU Cao, Xiao-Yu; Hong, Zi; Zhang, Wei; Lu, Hua; Pei, Jian
CS Key Laboratory of Bioorganic Chemistry and Molecular Engineering of
Ministry of Education College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering,
Peking University, Beijing, 100871, Peop. Rep. China
SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (2005), 70(9), 3645-3653
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 142:481816
AB A synthetic strategy promising the establishment of a new star-shaped and linear polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) family with distinct mol. topologies has been developed. The Sonogashira reaction between the hexyl-substituted fluorene and truxene iodides and phenylacetylene catalyzed with Pd(0) affords oligophenylacetylenes in high yields. The

Diels-Alder and decarbonylation reactions between the latter and

tetraphenylcyclopentadiene following the oxidation by FeCl₃ produce the

star-shaped and linear PAHs containing a five-membered ring. The structural

anal. and the optical properties of all new compds. are performed by a

combination of MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry, UV-vis, and fluorescence

spectrometry. The electronic and photophys. properties are studied by

orthogonal comparisons of the absorption and fluorescence spectra in THF

solns., which not only give insight into the interactions among aromatic

submoieties in each mol. and the effects of meta-conjugation and

para-conjugation on electronic delocalization, but also indicate effective

conjugation length variations from oligophenylacetylenes to oligophenylenes

dendrimers and PAHs. The star-shaped PAH exhibits the highest aggregation

in excited states compared with the other four hexa-peri-hexabenzocoronene derivs.

RE.CNT 67 THERE ARE 67 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 435332-91-5P 852042-88-7P 852042-89-8P 852042-90-1P
852042-91-2P

852042-92-3P 852042-93-4P 852042-94-5P

852042-95-6P 852042-96-7P

RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and photochem. properties of star-shaped and linear nanosized mols. functionalized with hexa-peri-hexabenzocoronene)

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:920744 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20070608>>

DN 142:93505

TI Oligomers of Hexa-peri-hexabenzocoronenes as "Super-oligophenylenes":

Synthesis, Electronic Properties, and Self-assembly

AU Wu, Jishan; Watson, Mark D.; Tchebotareva, Natalia; Wang, Zhaohui;

Muellen, Klaus

CS Max-Planck Institute for Polymer Research, Mainz, D-55128, Germany

SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (2004), 69(24), 8194-8204
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 142:93505
AB Hexa-peri-hexabenzocoronene (HBC) is a remarkable polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon and is often called superbenezene because of its similarity to benzene. The facile synthesis of oligomers of HBC, up to trimers with different modes of connection is reported. UV-vis and fluorescence spectroscopy studies reveal that the oligomers are electronically decoupled. This arises from the small AO coeffs. of the bridge-head carbon atoms, the large torsion angle between the HBC units, and the large distance of interacting transition dipoles due to the size of the HBC chromophore. For comparison, a methylene-bridged HBC dimer, so-called superfluorene, was prepared. The induced planarity improves p-conjugation and suppresses the geometrical relaxation of the backbone upon electronic excitation, leading to a prominent 0-0 transition band in the fluorescence spectra. The self-assembly of the oligomers and of superfluorene was studied by wide-angle X-ray diffraction (WAXD) in the bulk state, and ordered columnar stacking occurs in the HBC dimer, p-HBC trimer, and superfluorene. Measurements of shear-aligned samples show that, despite increasing aspects ratio by linear entrainment of disks, the anisotropic element that is subject to alignment by shear is the supramol. columns.

RE.CNT 57 THERE ARE 57 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 816466-81-6P	816466-82-7P	816466-83-8P	816466-85-0P
816466-86-1P			
816466-87-2P	816466-88-3P	816466-89-4P	816466-90-7P
816466-91-8P			
816466-92-9P	816466-96-3P	816466-97-4P	817192-97-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT			

(Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis, electronic properties, and self-assembly of
oligomers of
hexa-peri-hexabenzocoronenes as super-oligophenylenes)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2004:203783 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20070608>>
DN 140:261171
TI Condensed polycyclic compounds and organic light-emitting
device using the
same
IN Suzuki, Koichi; Kawai, Tatsundo; Senoo, Akihiro; Yamada,
Naoki; Saito,
Akihito; Okajima, Maki
PA Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
PI WO 2004020371 20030826	A1	20040311	WO 2003-JP10783
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, GD, GE, GH, LK, LR, LS, NZ, OM, PG, TM, TN, TR, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, DK, EE, ES, SI, SK, TR, SN, TD, TG	CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,		
JP 2004107326 20030811	A	20040408	JP 2003-291191
AU 2003256085 20030826	A1	20040319	AU 2003-256085
US 2005236974 20050202	A1	20051027	US 2005-522947
PRAI JP 2002-246600	A	20020827	

JP 2003-291191 A 20030811
WO 2003-JP10783 W 20030826
OS MARPAT 140:261171
AB The invention is directed to the preparation of condensed polycyclic compds. I
as (component) of organic light-emitting devices that are extremely efficient
in a light output with high luminance and is extremely durable [R1 = H,
halo, cyano, substituted amino or (un)substituted alkyl, aralkyl, aryl;
Ar1 to Ar5 = independently (un)substituted condensed polycyclic aromatic group or condensed polycyclic heterocyclic group]. For example, Suzuki cross-coupling of hexabromobenzene with 9,9-dimethylfluorene-2-boronic acid gave 42% II and 17% all substituted 9,9-dimethylfluorenyl II. A device fabricated using II in the active layer exhibited blue emission with a luminance of 2800 cd/m² at a c.d. of 10 mA/cm².

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 361486-60-4 669773-54-0 669773-55-1 669773-56-2
669773-57-3
669773-58-4 669773-59-5, 669773-60-8 669773-61-9
669773-62-0 669773-63-1 669773-64-2 669773-65-3
669773-66-4 669773-67-5 669773-68-6 669773-69-7
669773-74-4 669773-77-7 669773-78-8

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(preparation of condensed polycyclic compds. and their use to the manufacture of organic light-emitting devices)
IT 668994-19-2P 669773-52-8P 669773-53-9P
RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN
(Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of condensed polycyclic compds. and their use to the manufacture of organic light-emitting devices)

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2003:58421 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20070608>>
DN 138:128806
TI Light-emitting device and aromatic compound
IN Igarashi, Tatsuya; Qiu, Xuepeng
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
DATE				
PI 20020710	WO 2003007658	A2	20030123	WO 2002-JP6998
	WO 2003007658	A3	20030703	
	WO 2003007658	A8	20040219	
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
20020710	AU 2002317506	A1	20030129	AU 2002-317506
20020710	EP 1412450	A2	20040428	EP 2002-745913
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK			
20020710	CN 1527871	A	20040908	CN 2002-813990
20020710	JP 2004535051	T	20041118	JP 2003-513286
20020711	TW 575540	B	20040211	TW 2002-91115468
20040629	US 2004232409	A1	20041125	US 2004-483391
PRAI	JP 2001-211269	A	20010711	
	JP 2001-329676	A	20011026	
OS	WO 2002-JP6998	W	20020710	
AB	MARPAT 138:128806			
	Light-emitting devices comprising a pair of electrodes and a light-emitting layer or a plurality of organic layers comprising a			

light-emitting layer disposed between them are described in which the light-emitting layer or '1 of the organic layers comprising the light-emitting layer comprises '1 compound represented by the general formula I (Ar11, Ar12, Ar13, Ar14 and Ar15 = independently selected aryl or heteroaryl groups; Ar = a benzene ring, a naphthalene ring, a phenanthrene ring or an anthracene ring; '1 of Ar, Ar11, Ar12, Ar13, Ar14 and Ar15 is a condensed aryl group, a condensed or uncondensed heteroaryl group or a group comprising a condensed aryl group or a condensed or uncondensed heteroaryl group; Ar11, Ar12, Ar13, Ar14 and Ar15 are not bonded to each other to form a ring; R11 = a substituent; and n11 = an integer '0). Selected aromatic compds. corresponding to I are claimed.

IT 174357-75-6 174357-76-7 489429-60-9 489429-61-0
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(light-emitting devices using aromatic compds. and aromatic compds.)

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1974:37494 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20070608>>
DN 80:37494
TI Synthesis of a hybrid spiro-ladder polymer
AU Bailey, William J.; Feinberg, Jay H.
CS Dep. Chem., Univ. Maryland, College Park, MD, USA
SO Polymer Preprints (American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry) (1972), 13(1), 287-91
CODEN: ACPPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934
DT Journal
LA English
AB The dispiro bisdiene 3,4,11,12-tetramethylene-1,6,9,14-tetraoxadispiro[6.2.6.2]octadecane (I) was prepared by heating 3,4,11,12-di(2'-dioxothiopropano)-1,6,9,14-tetraoxadispiro[6.2.6.2]-3,11-octadecadiene [obtained from 3,4-di(hydroxymethyl)-2,5-dihydrothiophene 1,4-dioxide and 1,4-cyclohexanedione] at 200-15.deg. for 45 min. to release SO₂. The I was treated with the 20-membered tetramethylene glycol

maleate cyclic dimer in DMF 1 day at 5.deg., 8 days at room temperature, and 1

day at 76.deg. to yield 52% polymer (II) [50601-59-7]. II was infusible

but soluble in hexafluoroisopropanol at room temperature and in glutaronitrile

(III) at 180.deg.. When prepared in a III-CH₂Cl₂ mixture at 5.deg. for 1 day,

room temperature for 4 days, and 110.deg. for 1 day, the II was crystalline and was

soluble in CH₂Cl₂ at room temperature

IT 47187-39-3P 50601-58-6P 50601-59-7P 50906-78-0P

50906-79-1P

50979-25-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)